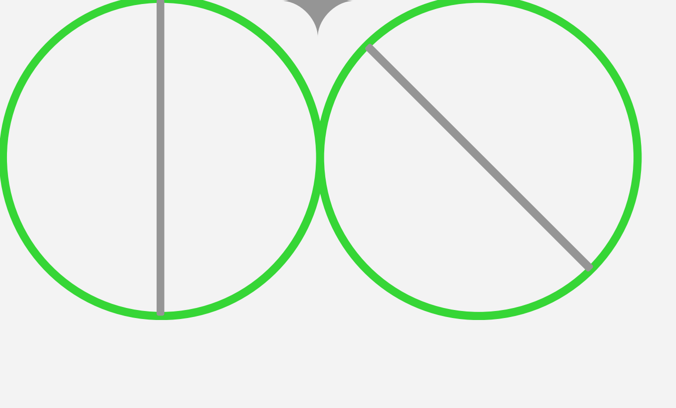
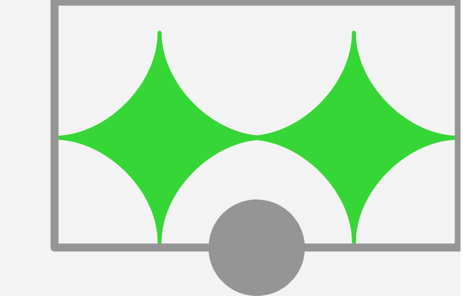
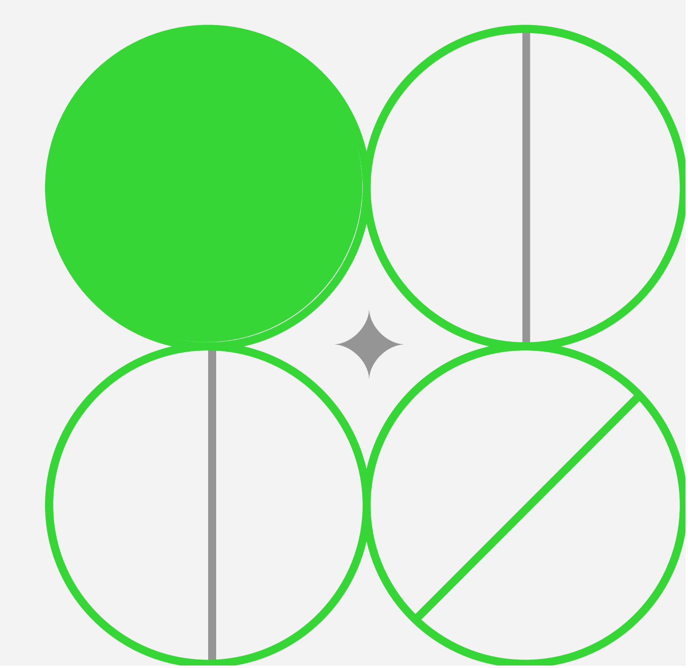


Rationalism vs. Empiricism: Exploring the Foundations of Knowledge



Introduction to Rationalism and Empiricism

In the quest for **knowledge**, two primary philosophical approaches emerge: **Rationalism** and **Empiricism**. While rationalists emphasize the role of **reason** and **innate ideas**, empiricists argue that **experience** and **observation** are fundamental. This presentation will explore their key differences and implications for understanding **knowledge**.

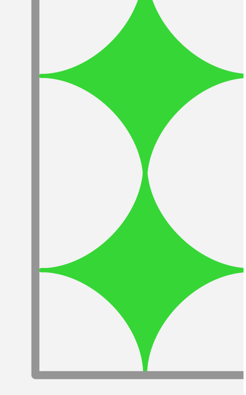


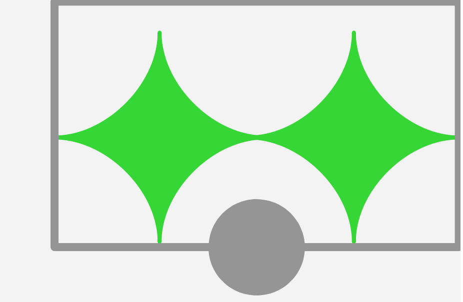


Key Principles of Rationalism

Rationalism posits that knowledge is primarily derived from **reason** and **logical deduction**. Key figures like **Descartes** and **Leibniz** championed the idea that certain truths are **innate** and can be accessed through **intellectual insight**. This approach values **abstract reasoning** over sensory experience.



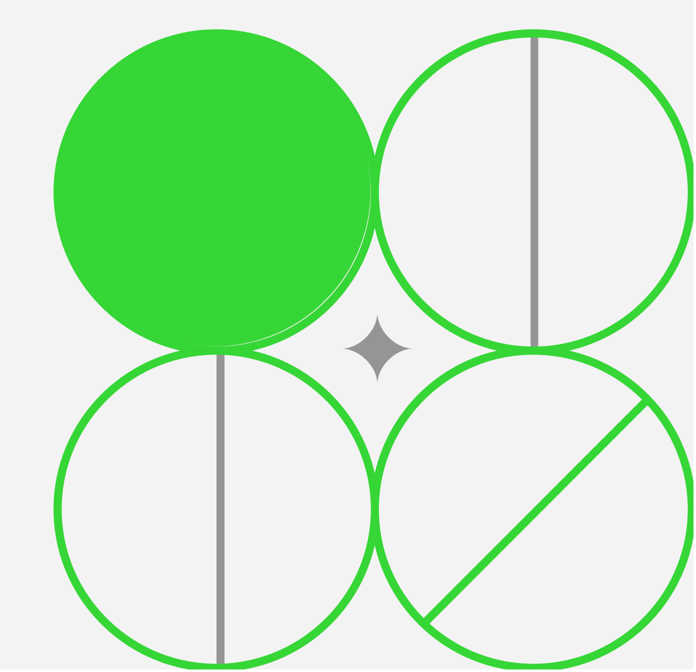






Core Concepts of Empiricism

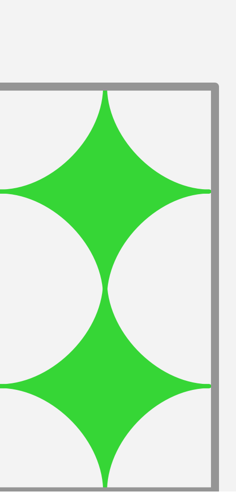
Empiricism asserts that knowledge comes from **sensory experience** and **observation**. Prominent thinkers like **Locke** and **Hume** argued that our understanding of the world is shaped by what we perceive. This philosophy emphasizes the importance of **evidence** and **experimentation** in forming beliefs.

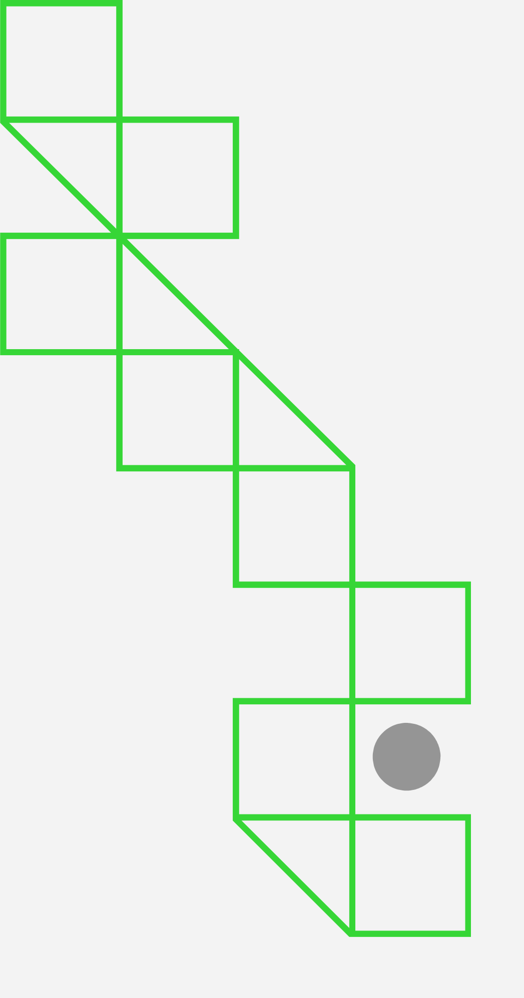




CONCLUSION: BRIDGING THE GAP

While **Rationalism** and **Empiricism** present contrasting views on the source of knowledge, both contribute significantly to our understanding of the world. A balanced approach that incorporates **reason** and **experience** can lead to a more comprehensive grasp of **truth** and **knowledge**.





Thanks!



